SECTION 8 - AIR

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Synopsis

NOTE: This section is promulgated to ensure National Weather Service (NWS) facilities and work sites comply with the State Implementation Plans with regard to the discharge of air pollutants by the operation of the facility or work site.

The section applies to all NWS facilities and work sites that release pollutants to the air through stationary or mobile sources.

Initial Implementation Requirements:

- Appoint an Air Program Coordinator
- Compare Site/Facility Operations with the Requirements of this Section
  - Determine if a State Air Emission Permit is required for the diesel emergency generator (8.5.1)
  - If so, determine if the permit has been obtained and if it is current
  - Ensure requirements of the permit are enforced at the facility/work site
  - Ensure CFC equipment repair is performed by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) certified technicians (8.5.4)
  - Perform radon testing if the facility or work site is located in a Zone 1 area on the EPA map of radon zones (8.6.1)
  - If radon is detected at a level exceeding 4 pCi/L, perform radon reduction sealing (8.6.2)
  - Ensure generator and boiler usage meets National Emission Standards Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) requirements (8.7.1).
  - Ensure new stationary generators meet New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Compression Ignition and Spark Ignition generators (8.7.1)
  - Ensure permits are obtained for any renovation or demolition work that involves asbestos containing material (8.7.3).

Recurring and Annual Task Requirements:

- Ensure Generator is Properly Maintained
- If Radon Reduction Program is Enacted, Periodically Test to Determine Effectiveness

Air Checklist	YES	NO	N/A
1. Has an Air Program Coordinator been appointed? (8.5.1)	__	__	__
2. Does the facility or work site have an emergency diesel-powered generator? (8.5.1)	__	__	__
3. Does the State require the generator to have a Clean Air Permit? (8.5.1)	__	__	__
4. If so, has the facility or work site obtained the necessary permit? (8.5.1)	__	__	__
• Is it accessible?	__	__	__
• Has the generator been maintained as required by the permit?	__	__	__
5. Do NWS employees repair CFC-containing equipment?	__	__	__
• If yes, are these employees certified by the EPA? (8.5.3)	__	__	__
6. Is the facility or work site located in a Zone 1 area on the EPA map of radon zones? (8.6.1)	__	__	__
• If yes, has a radon test been performed? (8.6.1)	__	__	__
7. Does the facility meet requirements for existing and new stationary engines (emergency generators), per EPA NESHAP and NSPS regulations? (8.7.1)?	__	__	__
8. Does the facility operate a boiler?	__	__	__
• If yes, has a tune-up been performed and documented in the last 2 years? (8.7.2)	__	__	__

SECTION 8 - AIR

8.1 Purpose and Scope

This section has been promulgated to ensure that in performing their mission, NWS facilities and work sites do not degrade the air in the area surrounding the site and, as a result, the section applies to all NWS facilities and work sites.

8.2 Definitions

Area Source Area source consists of smaller-size facilities that release lesser quantities of toxic pollutants into the air. Area sources are defined as sources that emit less than 10 tons per year of a single air toxic, or less than 25 tons per year of a combination of air toxics.

Hazardous Air Pollutants List of chemicals that EPA has identified as airborne containments that are known to be hazardous to human health. There are currently 188 listed chemicals. (See Appendix B of this manual).

Major Source Major source emits 10 tons per year of any of the listed toxic air pollutants, or 25 tons per year of a mixture of air toxics.

Operating Unit Includes the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP), National Data Buoy Center (NDBC), NWS Training Center (NWSTC), National Reconditioning Center (NRC), National Logistics Support Center (NLSC), Radar Operations Center (ROC) or the Sterling Field Support Center (SFSC).

Picocurie A unit of measure used to describe certain types of nuclear radiation. A curie is the amount of any radionuclide that undergoes exactly 3.7×10^{10} radioactive decays per second. A picocurie is one-trillionth (10^{12}) of a curie, or 0.037 radioactive decays per second.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) A common unit of measurement of the concentration of radioactivity in a fluid (liquid or gas). A picocurie per liter corresponds to 0.037 radioactive disintegrations per second in every liter of fluid.

Station Manager For the purpose of this procedure, the Station Manager shall be either the NWS Regional Director; NCEP Director; Directors of Centers under NCEP (Aviation Weather Center, NP6; Storm Prediction Center, NP7; Tropical Prediction Center, NP8, and Space Weather Prediction Center, NP9); Directors of the NDBC, NWSTC, and Chiefs of NRC, ROC and SFSC facilities; or Meteorologist in Charge (MIC), Hydrologist in Charge (HIC), or Official in Charge (OIC).

8.3 Acronyms Employed in This Section

ACM Asbestos Containing Materials

ARI Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute

CFCs Chlorofluorohydrocarbons

EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutants
SECO	NOAA Safety and Environmental Compliance Office
NWS	National Weather Service
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NWSH	National Weather Service Headquarters
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter
PTE	Potential to Emit
SIP	State Implementation Plan
UL	Underwriters Laboratories
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

8.4 Regulatory Requirements

8.4.1 Federal/State – Clean Air Act Amendment of 1970

The Clean Air Act, Section 112 identified the list of hazardous air pollutants. One of the first was asbestos in 1971 and since then 188 chemicals have been identified.

8.4.2 Federal/State - Clean Air Act of 1990

The Clean Air Act of 1990 created a program in which the EPA established Federal standards for air quality but allows the States to implement them under an EPA-approved State Implementation Plan (SIP). If a SIP is determined to be unacceptable to the EPA, the EPA can enforce the air program in that State.

8.5 The Clean Air Program

While the Federal clean air program is a very complex regulatory scheme, it relies on several key areas to ensure air quality. These areas include:

a. Permits to control sources of air pollution

b. Establishment of air standards along with determination of how well a geographical area meets those standards.

8.5.1 Permits

Anything that releases pollutants into the air can be considered a “source.” Some typical National Weather Service sources of air pollutants include the exhaust of the diesel emergency generator; exhausts of cars, vans, and trucks; gasoline-powered machinery or tools; and the facility heating and ventilation equipment.

The important concept is the ability of a facility to have the potential to emit (PTE) 100 tons of emissions or 10 tons of a single Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) or 25 tons of total HAPs.

The EPA/States look at worst-case operations to determine a potential to emit HAPs. They would consider any facility and its source to operate 24 hours a day, 7 days per week for 52 weeks a year. For instance, fuel usage of a WFO diesel generator is 6 gallons per hour.

7.22 lbs per gallon of diesel X 6 gallons = 43.32 pounds/hour X 24 hours =1039.68 pounds per day X 7 days = 7,277.76 pounds per week X 52 weeks = 378,443.52 pounds or 189.22 tons of VOC per year.

It does not matter that the generator is not used this much, just that it has the potential to emit over 100 tons and must be reported as a possible source. A local or state government having jurisdiction over the facility will make determination if the subject generator will need a permit.

Sources that remain in one location (e.g. the emergency generator) are deemed stationary sources while those that move around are called mobile sources (i.e. cars and vans).

The EPA has delegated each state the authority to operate this program and is some cases local cities that have potential to be declared non-attainment have authority from the state to operate this program.

If a community is not in attainment, they may have more stringent requirements than that under the Clean Air Act.

The Environmental or Environmental/Safety Focal Point or Regional/Operating Unit Environmental Coordinator for a NWS facility with generators should check with the State to find out what their reporting requirements are related to generators and if the State has delegated this activity to the city they are located.

To prevent air quality degradation, each State, under its SIP, will grant a permit to the larger sources of air pollutants. The permit will typically include detailed information about what pollutants can be released, how much and even when. It may also include a series of requirements for the permit holder that must be achieved over a pre-set time, which are designed to eventually reduce or eliminate the emissions from the source. The permit can also include requirements for periodic monitoring of the emissions from the source to ensure the limitations set by the permit are not exceeded.

<u>NWS Application</u>

NWS facilities and work sites that employ a back-up emergency diesel-fueled generator or boiler may be required to obtain a State or local government-granted air emission permit.

To ensure compliance, the Station Manager will designate the NWS facility or work site Environmental Focal Point as the Air Program Coordinator. This individual must contact the NWS Regional/Operating Unit Environmental Coordinator and/or the NWSH Environmental and Safety staff to determine:

- Is a State permit required for the emergency generator or boiler?
- If so, has a State permit been obtained and is it current?
- If so, where is it?
- What does it require?

Based on the results of this investigation, the air compliance program for the facility or work site must be reviewed and modified if necessary to comply with the permit conditions.

8.5.2 Attainment of Air Standards

As part of its role in the National Clean Air Program, the EPA has set national standards for air quality and then compared the actual air quality in various geographical areas against these standards. Note that because the air travels across State lines, some of the geographical areas encompass more than one State. Those areas that did not meet the Federal air standards are deemed "non-attainment areas" and were divided into five classes ranging from "marginal" (easy to clean-up) to extreme (very difficult to clean-up).

The EPA then established a timetable for each area to achieve compliance and usually included a series of intermediate goals that must be achieved to demonstrate progress.

To meet these standards, some State and local governments have had to search for new ways to reduce air contaminants. Some have banned or severely limited the use of common products, encouraged the reformulation of paints and inks and/or required a preset percentage of new automobiles sold in the State be powered electrically.

In some areas, wintertime air pollution from wood smoke from wood stoves has become so bad that local governments have had to curtail the use of wood stoves and fireplaces under certain weather and pollution conditions.

Efforts to clean-up the particulates (dust and soot) and other hazardous air pollutants produced by the burning of wood has led to the development of newer designs that emit lower levels of pollutants.

NWS Application

NWS facilities and work sites will be regulated by their State and local rules. This will include a variety of efforts including using alternative materials and equipment to modification of fueling techniques to encouraging car pooling by employees to assist the area in meeting the national air standards. Remote work sites heated by the burning of wood may require newer models of wood stoves be installed. Additionally, in accordance with Executive Order 13693, the NWS will consider the acquisition of fuel efficient and/or alternative fueled vehicles.

8.5.3 Use/Repair of CFC Equipment

Under the Clean Air Act, anyone who maintains, services or repairs refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, heat pumps, dehumidifiers, water coolers and other appliances that use refrigerant must be certified by the EPA. Depending on the equipment serviced, the EPA has created four categories Type I, Type II, Type III and Universal - Technician. Until certified, a worker is deemed an apprentice and as such, is only allowed to work on this equipment "when closely and continually supervised by a certified technician."

NWS Application

No NWS employee should attempt to repair or service any equipment containing a CFC unless certified by the EPA for this work. Contractors employed by the NWS must be able to provide documentation or certification that their technicians are EPA-certified.

8.5.4 Equipment containing CFCs and other ozone-depleting chemicals

Prior to the enactment of the Clean Air Act of 1990, a number of products were sold that contained CFCs and other ozone-depleting chemicals. These items range from the spray circuit board cleaner that uses Freon or a novelty item like a glass bird that is filled with carbon tetrachloride that "sips" from a glass of water, to an old air conditioner. As they are identified, these items must be either returned for recycling or sent for proper disposal.

8.5.5 CFC Recordkeeping Requirements

a. Leaking equipment.

NWS facilities that have appliances, including comfort cooling, containing more than 50 pounds of refrigerant must have all leaks repaired if the equipment leak rate exceeds 15% in a 12 month period. Repairs must bring the annual leak rate to below 15%.

Nearly every air conditioning system meets the 50 pound threshold. Due to this change each facility should establish a threshold of 7.5 pounds recharge of a system. If a system requires more charge personnel responsible for equipment should determine if there is a leak in the system. Repair/maintenance of the system should be scheduled as soon as possible. The repairs should be coordinated with standard maintenance contacts and procedures. Facilities must repair leaks within 30 days of discovery. Exemptions to the above 30 day limit for repairs apply if, within 30 days of the discovery of the leak, the facility develops a dated one-year retrofit or replacement plan for the leaking appliance. This plan must be kept at the site where an appliance is located, must be dated and implemented within one year. The Regional Facility Manager should be contacted to assist with the plan.

b. CFC Disposal.

Refrigerant must be evacuated or removed prior to appliance disposal. The refrigerant must be transferred to a certified recovery or recycling machine. Equipment that is typically dismantled on-site before disposal (such as central air conditioners, chillers, and industrial process refrigeration) must have its refrigerant recovered in accordance with the same requirements that apply for servicing. That is, the work must be done by certified technicians, using certified recycling/recovery equipment, and it must achieve specified evacuation levels). Minimum evacuation levels must be attained prior to disposal of the appliance (see Table 1). Certified technicians must verify that the applicable level of evacuation has been reached in the appliance before it is opened.

c. Reporting and recordkeeping.

Service records for all equipment or appliances containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must document the date, type of service, and the quantity of refrigerant purchased and added, regardless of whether service is performed by a vendor or by NWS certified technicians. Although this record keeping requirement only applies to appliances with 50 or more pounds of refrigerant, it is recommended that the records are kept for appliances of all refrigerant capacities.

If the facility has equipment or appliances that are serviced by NWS certified

technicians, the Regional Facility Manager must certify that certified recycling or recovery equipment was acquired and that the facility is complying with EPA regulations. The EPA requires that an EPA Refrigerant Recovery or Recycling Device Acquisition Certification Form that must be completed and submitted to the EPA. A copy should be kept on file. Once the form is submitted, a new form is not needed each time recycling/recovery equipment is added to the facility inventory. If recycling or recovery equipment manufactured before November 15, 1993 is still in use, records should be kept at the appropriate location to ensure that it is capable of meeting minimum evacuation levels.

Maintain copies of technician certification cards at your facility.

Obtain from the service vendor:

1) A copy of the EPA Refrigerant Recovery or Recycling Device Acquisition Certification Form filed for their recovery/recycling equipment;
2) A copy of recycling or recovery equipment design certification (equipment must be tested and certified by the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI) or Underwriters Laboratories (UL); and
3) Written assurances that only EPA-certified equipment and technicians will be used for work at your facility.
4) A copy of the certification statement that reclaimer sent certification to the EPA.

NOTE: If the refrigerant is sent off site for reclamation, reclaimers are required to certify to the EPA that they meet certain standards for refrigerant purity, leakage, waste disposal, etc.

5) Maintain records of refrigerant quantity sent offsite for reclamation, and the name and address of the reclaimer.
6) All records must be retained for a minimum of three years.

d. Release Reporting Requirements.

The intentional or unintentional release of ozone depleting chemical refrigerants to the atmosphere is prohibited and is subject to immediate release reporting requirements under state and Federal law. This prohibition applies during maintenance, repair, service, disposal or other activities.

NOTE: If there is a release of ozone depleting refrigerant, IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE NWSH ENVIRONMENTAL AND SAFETY STAFF (301-427-9763). Intentional or knowing venting of ozone depleting chemical substitutes into the atmosphere from refrigeration appliances is prohibited (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-08/documents/section_608_of_the_clean_air_act.pdf).

Diminished amounts of refrigerants released during good faith attempts to recover, recycle, or safely dispose of refrigerants during servicing, maintenance, repair, and disposal activities conducted in compliance with Federal laws and regulations are not

subject to release reporting.

8.6 Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that is produced from the natural decay of uranium that is found in nearly all soils. It has been shown to cause lung cancer. It typically moves up through the soil and releases into the air where it is normally dissipated or diluted to harmless levels.

When a building is erected, cracks and other holes in the foundation allow the radon gas to enter the structure. The structure then traps the gas allowing the concentration to build. While radon is more of a homeowner problem, it has created difficulties for at least one NWS facility and hence has been included in this section.

8.6.1 Radon Zones

To help identify areas with high radon potential, the EPA has developed a map of radon zones. The map can be used to identify areas that have a higher probability of radon occurring. The map is available online at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-07/documents/zonemapcolor.pdf.

Using this map, the Environmental Focal Point or Air Program Coordinator can estimate the potential need to perform radon sampling at a NWS facility or work site. Facilities in a Zone 1 Area [average indoor radon screening level greater than 4 pCi/L (picocuries per liter of air sampled)] or facilities in areas of the world not included on the map should perform a radon test to determine if a problem exists at the facility.

The EPA recommends remedial action is scheduled according to the following priority scheme:

Table 1. Remedial Action

Radon Levels (pCi/L)	Generator
0 to 4	No action required
4 to 20	Mitigation within 5 yr.
20 to 200	Mitigation within 6 mo.
>200	Mitigation within 3 wk.

The purpose of the sampling is to determine health risk (lung cancer) from employees breathing radon gas. The appropriate sampling protocol should be the collection of one sample per 2000 square feet of occupied space. The location in the office to place dosimeters will be at height of 6 foot or the breathing zone for employees. All samples should be collected with short term (less than a year) dosimeters. The objective is to find out what the exposure of radon gas to employees while at work. Grab samples or immediate sampling will only indicate what is happening at the moment in time and will probably not represent an accurate exposure level over a long period.

8.6.2 Remedial Action

Should a radon level in excess of 4pCi/L be detected in a NWS facility or work sites, a variety of methods can be used to reduce the radon level. Just sealing cracks in floors and walls may help. In other cases, a system called "sub slab depression" that uses pipes and fans may be required.

The EPA publication, "Consumer's Guide to Radon Reduction," available from the State Radon Office or online at https://www.epa.gov/radon/consumers-guide-radon-reduction-how-fix-your-home offers several suggestions and techniques. Although aimed at the homeowner, the information provided can be used by NWS facilities and work sites. Once remediation work is complete, the site must be retested on an annual basis to ensure the effectiveness of the effort.

8.7 National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Regulations

The National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) regulations are a part of the Clean Air Act that govern the output of various air contaminants not covered by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The first NESHAP regulation concerned the release of asbestos fibers, particularly during renovation or demolition activities which may have resulted in its disturbance. Currently there are more than 180 different pollutants or groups of pollutants (e.g., radionuclides) subject to NESHAP regulation. NWS facilities are likely to only be subject to a few of these standards based on normal operations.

8.7.1 NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE)

Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) are used throughout NWS facilities to ensure continuous operations during power outages. There are two basic types of RICE. Compression ignition (CI) engines are usually powered by diesel fuel and have no spark plug. Spark ignition (SI) engines have a spark plug and are often powered by natural gas.

The EPA has established a NESHAP for stationary RICE that is designed to limit the emissions of toxic air pollutants from these sources. The standard covers both major and area sources and all sizes of engines. The EPA regulates air quality requirements for stationary engines according to:

- Whether the engine is new or existing, and
- Whether the engine is located at an area source or major source and
- Whether the engine is a compression ignition or a spark ignition engine.

Most States have developed SIPs for the regulation of emissions from stationary RICE. These range from being equally as stringent as the EPA requirements to being more stringent. In addition, some States (e.g., California) have further delegated responsibility to develop and enforce air quality plans to localities or districts. Federal facilities are required to comply with all Federal, State and local regulations regarding NESHAPs.

NOTE: During installation of generators, appropriate paperwork must be submitted to the permitting authority (i.e., Federal, State or local) to determine if a permit is required to operate the generator. If a permit is required, conditions of that permit must be adhered to. The stationary RICE NESHAP requirements must be met if no permit is otherwise issued.

NWS facilities can research applicable stationary RICE NESHAP permitting requirements in their States and local districts (where applicable) by referring to the EPA Regional map: https://www.epa.gov/caa-permitting

NOTE: If a Notice of Violation (NOV), imposing civil monetary penalty is issued to an NWS facility by a State or local agency, the site needs to contact Nancy Briscoe at the NOAA Office of General Counsel (nancy.t.briscoe@noaa.gov) for assistance with the resolution of regulatory action and determination of if NWS facility is exempt from civil penalty.

Generators not governed by individual permits must still meet certain purchasing and operational requirements.

a. General Operational Limitations

1) Stationary RICE permitted unlimited use for emergencies (e.g., power outage, fire, flood)

2) Permitted 100 hours per year for maintenance and testing of equipment

a. 50 of the 100 hours may be used for non-emergency situations if no financial arrangement exists

b. If generators are run for the purposes of local reliability as part of a financial arrangement with another entity (i.e., the facility is paid for supplying power to the grid, contact NWSH Environmental and Safety staff for additional requirements

b. Requirements for New Generators

NOTE: The EPA considers generators greater than 500 horsepower (HP) at a major source new if they were installed after December 19, 2002. All other generators are considered new if they were installed after June 12, 2006. There are requirements for operating both new stationary CI internal combustion engines (i.e., diesel engines) and new stationary SI internal combustion engines (i.e., gasoline and rich burn liquified petroleum gas).

c. Requirements for New CI Generators (NSPS Part 60 Subpart IIII)Purchase an engine certified to EPA conformity

d. Install, configure, operate and maintain according to manufacturer recommendation/requirements

e. Use ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel

f. Conduct performance testing if >30 liters/cylinder

g. If operated differently than manufacturer recommendation/requirements:

i. Conduct performance testing

ii. Keep a maintenance plan

iii. Keep records of maintenance to demonstrate compliance

3) Requirements for New SI Generators (NSPS Part 60 subpart JJJJ)
    a. Certified Stationary SI Generators
        i. Install, configure, operate and maintain according to manufacturer recommendation/requirements
        ii. Maintain records:
            1. Record of certification
            2. Records of maintenance per manufacturer recommendation
        iii. If operated differently than manufacturer recommendation/requirements:
            1. Conduct performance testing
                a. $100 \leq HP \leq 500$ – initial test within 1 year
                b. >500 HP
                    i. Intial test
                    ii. Testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever is first
            2. Keep a maintenance plan
            3. Keep records of maintenance to demonstrate compliance
            4. Operate consistent with good air pollution control practices
    b. Non-Certified Stationary SI Generators
        i. Conduct performance testing
            1. To be conducted within 10% of peak load
            2. Results required within 60 days
            3. $100 \leq HP \leq 500$ – initial test within 1 year
            4. >500 HP
                a. Intial test
                b. Testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever is first
        ii. Keep a maintenance plan
        iii. Keep records of maintenance to demonstrate compliance
        iv. Operate consistent with good air pollution control practices
    c. Requirements for Exisiting Generators

NOTE: The EPA considers generators greater than 500 horsepower (HP) at a major source existing if they were installed on or before December 19, 2002. All other generators are considered new if they were installed on or before June 12, 2006.

1) Change oil, oil filter and inspect hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first
2) Inspect air cleaner or spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first
3) Operate and maintain the generator per manufacturer's instructions or owner-developer maintenance plan
4) Minimize time spent idle during startup and engine startup time, not to exceed 30 minutes
5) Install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed
6) Retain records of hours of operation and maintenance for 5 years
7) There are no requirements for initial notification for existing generators

8.7.2 NESHAP for Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Area Source Boilers

A fairly small number of NWS sites utilize boilers for heating. The EPA regulates boilers used at a variety of facilities, including governmental facilities, under a NESHAP. Boilers at NWS residential properties are not subject to this regulation. In addition, boilers that burn gasesous fuels or solid wastes are not within the scope of the boiler NESHAP.

Boilers with heat input capacities of less than 10 million British Thermal Units (BTU) per hour are considered small boilers. Most NWS bpiler equipment will meet the definition of a small boiler. Both exisiting and new small boilers have requirements under this rule:

a. Requirements for the operation of small boilers
    1) Submit an Initial Notification of Applicability to the delegated authority
    2) Perform biennial tune-ups
        a. Inspect, clean and/or replace any burner components as needed
        b. Adjust the the burner flame pattern to be consistent with manufacturer recommendations
        c. Inspect and, if necessary, calibrate the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio
        d. Optimize total emissions of carbon monoxide consistent with the manufacturer's specification and any nitrogen oxide requirement the unit is subject to
        e. Measure the carbon monoxide and oxygen concentrations in the effluent stream before and after adjustments are made
    3) Retain records for five years after the date of the recorded action
        a. Records of tune ups:
            i. Concentrations of carbon dioxide and oxygen before and after the tune up
            ii. A description of any corrective actions taken

iii. The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior if the unit is capable of using more than one type of fuel

b. Notifications and reports

c. Occurrence and duration of any boiler malfunction

d. Records of actions taken to reduce pollution during periods of malfunction

e. Biennial compliance certification report containing

i. The company name and address

ii. A statement by a responsible official certifying the truth, accuracy and completeness of the notification

iii. A statement as to whether the source has complied with all relevant standards and requirements of the NESHAP

4) Notify the delegated authority in the event of physical or fuel changes that result in a different classificiation of the boiler under the rule, or switching out of the rule

8.7.3 NESHAP for Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM)

ESHAP rules cover the management and in particular the removal and demolition of ACM from equipment and facilities. The regulations protect the public by minimizing the release of asbestos fibers during activities involving the processing, handling and disposal of ACM. NESHAP rules specify the work practices to be followed during demolition or renovations of all structures, installations and building. The primary method by which the EPA, States, and cities regulate these activities is by requiring a permit prior to demolition or renovation projects.

Demolition or renovation activities must be identified in most cases 20 days before work is to commence. Every state and some cities have different requirements that must be identified in the permit, so specific review of local ordinances or regulations prior to the removal of ACM must be made.

If NWS employees must service equipment at the facility where asbestos removal or demolition will be accomplished, NWSH Environmental and Safety staff must be contacted to ensure all applicable requirements are met.

8.8 Responsibilities

8.8.1 NWS Headquarters

a. The NWSH Environmental/Safety Office will provide assistance to Regional Headquarters, Operating Unit, and field personnel to ensure that NWS facilities comply with requirements of this section.

b. NWSH will coordinate with NOAA SECO, as necessary, regarding compliance issues related to this section.

8.8.2 Regional or Operating Unit Environmental/Safety Coordinator

a. Will monitor and promote compliance with the requirements of this section at field offices or Operating Unit facilities.

b. Will ensure that applicable procedures are implemented at regional headquarters or operating unit facilities.

8.8.3 Station Manager

a. Will have oversight over the implementation of this section and ensure that the requirements of this section are followed by individuals at the NWS facility.

b. Will ensure that sufficient personnel and funding are available to enable compliance with all applicable requirements of this section.

c. May consider testing NWS field offices if located in areas denoted by the EPA Radon Map as having an average indoor radon screening level greater than 4 pCi/L.

d. Will review or delegate review of this section on an annual basis to ensure that the facility is complying with its requirements. Confirmation of this review will be forwarded to the Regional or Operating Unit Environmental/Safety Coordinator.

8.8.4 Environmental or Environmental/Safety Focal Point or Designated Person

Will ensure that any tasks delegated to them by the Station Manager are implemented in accordance with the requirements of this section.

8.8.5 Employees

a. Individual employees affected by this section are required to read, understand, and comply with the requirements of this section.

b. Report all violations of the requirements of this section to their supervisor or Environmental Focal Point.

8.9 References

Incorporated References

The following list of references is incorporated as a whole or in part into this section. These references can provide additional explanation or guidance for the implementation of this section.

8.9.1 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Map of Radon Zones, https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-07/documents/zonemapcolor.pdf</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Consumer’s Guide to Radon Reduction:http://www.epa.gov/radon/pubs/consguid.html</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">40 CFR:</td><td rowspan="2">Part 60</td><td>Subpart IIII</td><td>Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines</td></tr>
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